

The Loyalty of the South.

Charles Dudley Warner is a graphic and entertaining writer, a keen observer, and a shrewd commentator upon what he has observed. Mr. Warner contributes to the current number of *Harper's Magazine* an article upon the South, which is of the highest value, embodying as it does, the opinions, as well as the observations of a man so admirably fitted to judge of the state of things in that section of the country. Mr. Warner in a recent trip through the South, talked with all classes of people, visited various representative sections of the South, and endeavored in every possible way to get at the actual sentiment of each section toward the North and the government. His conclusion, briefly stated in his own words, is that: "For the past ten years there has been growing in this country a stronger feeling of nationality—a distinct American consciousness—and nowhere else does it develop so rapidly of late as in the South. I feel sure that Louisiana for instance, was never in its whole history, from the day of the Jefferson purchase, so consciously loyal to the United States as to-day."

If this were the testimony of a single man, no matter how valuable his opinion, it might not be safe to accept it without question. But Mr. Warner only voices the testimony of others who have investigated the state of feeling among the Southern people. It is the almost unanimous testimony of the Southern press, of both parties. It is the testimony of Northern people, who have recently visited the South in unusual numbers; and it is also the unsolicited, spontaneous testimony of Southern people themselves, who have not hesitated to declare their affection for and loyalty to our now reunited land. If any particular and decisive expression of this feeling is desired, it could be shown in the recent universal expression of sorrow and sympathy from the people of the South at the death of the great captain of the Northern forces, General Grant.

Mr. Warner says that there is now hardly any following in the South for the demagogues who are trying to fan the old flame of discord into life again. The war is over, and its issues are a thing of the past. A new generation is springing up, to whom the events of that great struggle are history rather than experience. The present generation sees plainly that the prosperity of the South depends upon its loyalty to the Union. Friendly relations between the two sections then are absolutely necessary for the best good of each. They were intended to form component parts of the same great nation, and it is only in union and sympathy that they can attain their highest possibilities. The Southern people apparently realize this vital fact, and heartily desire that the bitter past should be "forgotten and forgotten."

The American Bar Association.

The American Bar Association has been holding its eighth annual session at Saratoga. An unusually large attendance of eminent lawyers from all parts of the country is reported, and the meetings have shown an increasing interest in the association and its objects. One aim of the Association is to give more consistency and uniformity to the laws and legal practice of the different States—a consummation devoutly to be wished, for a large part of the complications and uncertainties of American law spring from this lack of uniformity, both in the laws of the various States and in their administration. Another laudable object of the Association, and one which a body of lawyers would hardly be credited with pursuing—is to make the methods of the law simpler and cheaper. Ex-Governor Stevenson of Kentucky, who presided at the recent session of the Association, thus summarized, in his address, the nature and objects of the organization: "To take counsel as to how they can best advance the science of enlightened jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice, establish uniformity of legislation in the States, preserve judicial purity and independence, expand professional erudition, uphold the honor of the American bar and encourage cordial intercourse among the members of the legal fraternity, both abroad and at home." In the furtherance of these objects, all must wish the Association all success. In the general decrease in the amount of law business, in the older portions of the country, the temptations to lower the standards of the profession have probably increased. The profession, in some quarters, it can hardly be denied, has lost caste, among the people. The lawyer is too much regarded, and with too much reason, as a man whose task it is to "make the worse appear the better reason," and to rescue criminals from the penalties of the law, rather than to promote law, order and justice among men. A society whose object it is to counteract these tendencies, deserves the cordial approval of every reputable member of the legal profession, and of honest citizens generally.

Lieutenant Danenhower, in a recently prepared paper on the subject of polar explorations, gives it as his opinion, that further Arctic research with our present resources is not advisable. He says: "After having served with one Arctic expedition, and having devoted seven years to the study of the subject, as well as to the watchful observation of the numerous efforts and the comparatively insignificant results attending sacrifice of human life and treasure, I unhesitatingly record myself as opposed to further exploration of the central polar basin with our present resources. The gradual extension of observatory stations in the interests of meteorology, magnetism and other scientific branches should be made, but national support should not be given to another polar expedition." These views, however opposed to the general opinion, are valuable as the views of a man who has decidedly "been there himself."

If O'Donovan Rossa would like a good partner—not "silent"—in the blood and dynamite business, let him apply to M. Rochefort, the French socialist. M. Rochefort feels called upon to avenge the death of Oliver Pain, though it is by no means certain that the Mahdi's French henchman is dead, and in order thereto he wants to kill several prominent Englishmen. His blood-curdling threats in *Le Transigent* must make the Britons feel very uncomfortable, especially the Prince of Wales, who frequently has occasion to visit Paris.

A CURIOUS SUPPLEMENT.

A Rebel Journal Printed on Wall Paper.

The Chicago *Herald* recently issued a curious supplement, printed on the blank side of a strip of common wall paper. The supplement represented the editorial page of the Vicksburg, Miss., *Daily Citizen* of July 2, 1863, and the story of its issue by the *Herald* is as follows: When General Grant captured Vicksburg, a printer by the name of O. P. Martin was in the ranks. He was personally known to General Logan, and when it was found necessary to have some printing done for headquarters, General Logan sent for Mr. Martin, and said to him, "Martin, I have considerable work for you, so you had better look around for a pretty big shop." The work was done, Mr. Martin signed out the office of the Vicksburg *Daily Citizen*, as the biggest "shop" in the place, and proceeded immediately to discharge proprietors, editors, reporters and printers in a body. When the work for headquarters was done, Mr. Martin and his assistants looked about for a little "job" on their own hook. "After I looked around," says Mr. Martin, "I found that editorial page of the *Citizen* which had been set up in anticipation of the events that never occurred. Among other paragraphs, was the following: 'On dit—That the great Ulysses—the Yankee Generalissimo surnamed Grant—has expressed his intention of dining in Vicksburg on Saturday next, and celebrating the 4th of July by a grand dinner and so forth. When asked if he would invite Gen. Jo, Johnson to join he said, 'No! for fear there will be a row at the table.' Ulysses must get into the city before he dines in it. The way to catch a rabbit is first to catch the rabbit-ear." Gen. Grant had rabbits for dinner that day," continues Mr. Martin, "and I could not resist the temptation to set up a foot note to that effect. Then I struck off a few copies and showed them around. They were so much in demand that I looked for a little investment. To get the paper was the greatest difficulty. Finally some of us pooled our capital and bought out an old stock of wall paper on the blank side of which I printed the Vicksburg *Daily Citizen* as it appeared and corrected by me. Thus it was that a rebel sheet was issued by a Union soldier."

Mr. Martin is now a job printer in Chicago, and the *Herald* conceived the idea of issuing this old editorial page of the rebel *Citizen*, printed on wall paper, as a supplement, and having Mr. Martin set the type and print the edition himself. This unique scheme was duly accomplished, and a copy of the semi-weekly paper on its paper lies upon our table. It was truly original and timely idea, and our vivacious contemporary deserves much credit for its enterprise.

Anecdotes of Grant.

At the meeting of the Union League club of New York to take action respecting the death of General Grant, General Horace Porter mentioned two unpublished incidents in Grant's career, illustrating the gentle and forgiving disposition of the hero. The first occurred some time after the close of the Mexican war. Captain Grant was then poor, and in casting about for some employment by which to support his family made application for the appointment of city engineer in St. Louis. He and his family looked forward to the possibility of this appointment as a drowning man grasps at a straw. But another man got the place, thanks to the influence of one prominent citizen and Grant went home bitterly disappointed, and as he lay upon his bed that night he came nearer giving up to despair than at any other time of his life. "Many years afterward," continued Gen. Porter, "when President Grant was sitting in his office, I took him a bundle of applications for places. Among them was the application of Henry T. Bloch of St. Louis for the position to Brazil. Placing on it his usual mark of approval he said: 'That is a good application. I know the man and he will just fill the bill.' Then after relating to me the incident of his own application for the position of city engineer of St. Louis, General Grant said: 'That man is the one who prevented me from getting the only office for which I ever applied. He will never know the distress he caused my little family. Send his name in to the Senate.'"

Gen. Porter said that the one word which best expressed the predominant trait in Gen. Grant's character was loyalty. He was loyal to his country, loyal to his family, loyal to his friends, and loyal to his God. His loyalty sometimes led him into errors and into trusting those who betrayed the faith that he reposed in them. Grant had the courage often to stand between worthy friends and their unworthy detractors and slanderers. No one could truly know Gen. Grant as a soldier, and not know that he was without having seen him on that terrible second night of the battle of the Wilderness. I regard that night as the supreme crisis of his life.

Gen. Porter graphically described the fierceness of the conflict in the Wilderness, and the awful uncertainty of the future that prevailed among the Union forces. He told of the exciting and depressing messages that poured in upon General Grant as he sat in his headquarters after the close of the second day's fighting. "One minute," said the speaker, "news would be brought that the enemy had been reinforced; the next minute there would be reports that part of the Union lines had been broken, this general had fallen back, and that our army had abandoned his position. It was then that Grant's greatness as a leader rose to a sublime height. Calmly and carefully he scanned each message, sitting out with intuitive genius the true from the false. When he opened his lips to give some terse, sharp order, which showed that he understood the desperate situation thoroughly and was prepared to grapple with it. After he had given his orders for the disposition of the supply trains somebody turned to me and said: 'If we are beaten by Lee's army we will never be able to regain those supplies. Gen. Grant overheard the remark and I never shall forget the look of stern determination on his face as he said: "When this army is defeated, and when I am driven from this line, it will be when I have so few men left that they will not have any trains." Then, after a pause, he added: "Get what sleep you can. Tomorrow will be a busy day.""

A prominent New York clergyman is quoted as saying: "Gen. Grant was a man of the purest personal morals, hating profanity, never caught in rude stories, and throwing upon the very shadows of obscenity. He had, however, a full appreciation of a good story or a good anecdote. All that he asked was that it should be healthful and honest and clean. One bit of his quiet humor at the expense of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was recalled by Mr. Beecher in a chat with me the other day. The preacher had prevailed upon the soldier to visit Brooklyn as the guest of the Thirtieth Regiment, which had planned some sort of a celebration. Mr. Beecher, as chaplain, carried the proud title of captain, and he made his plain in a neat little speech with which he unexpectedly picked up the General to "a few remarks." Grant met Beecher soon after at the New England society's dinner in Brooklyn and referred once or twice to Major Beecher. The latter's pastor credited this to a slip of the tongue, but his eye was opened a little later when, at the New England society dinner in New York, he found himself heralded by Grant as Col. Beecher, not once but again and again. Then came the proper protest, said Grant: "Next time it shall be general," and if

you don't keep on going higher, it will be because the titles give out." He was paying Beecher off for putting him in the line of "honor" to make that speech to the Thirtieth.

"What of Grant's religion?" "Grant's religion! I believe after years of observation, that he was a very simple minded, unassuming Christian. He did not talk of his faith continually. He saw no need to talk of it. In his own mind and heart no questions were raised; he regarded Christianity as a fact fixed and settled, and he accepted it without questioning, just as a loyal officer would accept the order of his commander. His claim and its authority were conclusive."

The First Church of Burlington—An Interesting Chapter of Local History.

The town of Burlington was chartered in June, 1768. The first settlement was begun in it about the year 1775, but was mainly abandoned during the war of the Revolution. In the spring of 1781 nine or ten families came from Connecticut, and a more permanent settlement was effected. By 1800 the population had increased from about 40 persons to 600. Until nearly the close of this period no provision appears to have been made for the support of preaching or for the ordinances of religion, and only the occasional visit of a missionary ministered to the religious wants of the people.

In August, 1799, Rev. Daniel C. Sanders, who had just been released from his pastorate in Vergennes, was invited by certain leading citizens to come to Burlington to preach the gospel and attempt the enterprise of getting the University into operation. He came accordingly and began preaching in the court house, and teaching a preparatory school in his own house and on his own responsibility. The first year his stipend as a preacher was provided for entirely by voluntary subscription, after that, for some years, by a partly voluntary subscription and partly by a tax upon the town. But as yet there was no church, and Mr. Sanders, soon regularly appointed to the presidency of the University, was only expected to preach once on the Sabbath, no pastoral duties being expected of him.

This state of things was very unsatisfactory to the few pious people in the place, and on Friday, the 21st of February, 1805, fourteen persons, viz: Alexander Catlin, Abigail Catlin, Lucinda Catlin, Ozzie Buell, Abigail Buell, Daniel Cook, Amelia Tuttle, Daniel C. Sanders, Nancy Sanders, Ebenezer Lyman, Anna Lyman, Charissa Lyman, Sarah Atwater, Miriam Wetmore, all having been members of churches in the places from which they came, assembled at the house of Moses Catlin, Esq., and adopted articles of faith, and a covenant, prepared for the purpose by President Sanders. On the following Sabbath morning, Feb. 25, 1805, "after sermon, the Articles and covenant" before subscribed, were read and assent to the same, confirmed, when the members associated as before named were declared by Rev. Daniel C. Sanders, president of the University of Vermont, to be a regular church of the Lord Jesus Christ, established in Burlington. [Church Records, Feb. 25, 1805.]

June 15, 1805, the inhabitants of Burlington in town meeting assembled, acting under the provisions of "An Act for the Support of the Gospel in this State," and with a view to the erection of a house of worship, organized themselves into a society by the name of "The First Society for Social and Public Worship in the Town of Burlington." Some preliminary steps were taken towards the erection of a house of worship, but without result; and in 1807 that section of the statute of 1797 under which they had acted in the matter was repealed. President Sanders was still employed to preach, but otherwise the church continued without aid or support until 1810. Meanwhile two parties had been forming in the community, the Liberal and the Calvinistic as they were called, the latter favoring what we should call at this day a more evangelical line of preaching than the former. This difference culminated in 1810 in the procuring of two candidates for the pastorate, a call by the society to Mr. Samuel Clark, the refusal of the church to concur, the consequent dissolution of the old society, and the formation of two new societies, the one first organized taking the name of "The First Congregational Society in Burlington," the other of the "First Calvinistic Congregational Society in Burlington." Then followed the settlement of Mr. Daniel Haskell, April 10, 1810, over the church formed in 1805 and the First Calvinistic Congregational society, and of Mr. Samuel Clark April 19, 1810, over the First Congregational society and a church organized by the council which installed him. The two churches were now in harmony, if not with each other, yet each with its own pastor and with the society by which he was supported, and the cause of evangelical religion, freed from a great embarrassment, was undoubtedly, in the final result, greatly promoted.

This somewhat peculiar combination of circumstances, the union of a First Congregational church with a Second Congregational church, has led to some very natural mistakes. It is not strange if the church connected with the First Congregational society has by some been supposed to be the First Congregational church; and certainly it is not natural that the church which was organized before the other, and which has been a Congregational church from its organization, has called itself, among other names, the First Congregational church in Burlington, as in historic truth it is.

There were now two congregations and two ministers but no house of worship and but one court house. To the occupancy of this at the more convenient hours of public worship the first society after some attempt at an adjustment, asserted their exclusive right, and partly in consequence of this, no doubt, the orthodox society was the first to erect a church edifice. This was built of wood, stood on the site of the present church, facing the North, and was dedicated December 22, 1812. It was large and commodious and stood for twenty-seven years. Before dawn, on Sabbath morning, June 23, 1839, this edifice was set on fire by an incendiary, and totally destroyed. The society immediately set about the erection of another. In the course of three years they were enabled to complete the present house of worship, which was dedicated April 4, 1842.

Two colonies have gone out from this church. In Oct. 1829, twenty-three persons were dismissed from its membership, to be organized, with others, (Nov. 9, 1829,) into the Congregational church at Winooski Falls.

In October, 1860, forty-five members of this church were dismissed, and formed [Nov. 4, 1860.] the Third Congregational church in this city.

June 25, 1885, in view of the fact that the church had been pronounced at its organization simply "A Regular Church of the Lord Jesus Christ established in Burlington," and had been known upon its records and elsewhere by several different names, no one of which had ever, so far as appears been adopted by vote of the church, and in view of the fact that this church is, in fact, a Congregational church of whatever name or denomination

in Burlington, the church passed the following resolution: Resolved, That this church be known hereafter on its records and in all official documents as the First church in Burlington.

It will be of interest to add that the first volume of the church records, bears upon its first leaf the inscription: "Records of the First Congregational church of Christ in Burlington, Vt." that its first published manual [1806] carries the title, "First Congregational church," and its second manual [1865] that of "First church."

The pastors of the church have been: Rev. Daniel Haskell, ordained April 10, 1810; dismissed to reside over the University June 22, 1822.

Rev. Willard Preston, [D. D.], installed August 23, 1822; dismissed to reside over the University, July 9, 1825.

Rev. Reuben Smith, installed May 4, 1827; dismissed May 5, 1831.

Rev. John Kendrick Converse, ordained August 9, 1832; dismissed Oct. 7, 1844.

Rev. John Hopkins Worcester, [D. D.], installed March 10, 1847; dismissed Jan. 7, 1855.

Rev. C. Spencer Marsh, ordained Nov. 6, 1852; dismissed Feb. 8, 1860.

Rev. Elbridge Mix, [D. D.], installed Sept. 4, 1862; dismissed Sept. 1, 1867.

Rev. Edward H. Griffin, [D. D.], ordained Feb. 6, 1868; dismissed Aug. 12, 1872.

Rev. Lewis O. Brastow, [D. D.], installed Nov. 4, 1873; dismissed May 28, 1884.

Rev. Edward Hawes, D. D., installed April 15, 1885.

For the following persons have been deacons in the order in which they are named:

Moses Robinson, Lyman King, Ozzie Buell, Samuel Hickok, Pliny H. Corbin, James Mitchell, Dan Day, Martin A. Seymour, Loyal F. Sprague, Jonathan Farr, Jr., Henry P. Hickok, Nathan A. Ward, Horace Hatch, Horace L. Nichols, David K. Pangborn, Charles A. Seymour, Augustus Kimball, John S. Storrs, Burnham Seaver, Edwin L. Ripley, and James Peck.

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